THE HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

Entered at the Postoffice at New Orleans as Second-Class Mail Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Copy, One Month, in Advance... .10
One Copy, One Year, in Advance.....$1.00

DR. C. V. KRAFT...Editor and Proprietor

Address all communications to DR. C. V. KRAFT, No. 500 Verret Street, New Orleans, La. Phone, Algiers 503.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., APRIL 17, 1913.

THE HERALD may be found at the following places:
THE HERALD (Algiers Office), 500 Verret Street.
THE HERALD (City Office), 823 Perdido Street.
SCHROEDER'S BOOK STORE, Opelousas Avenue.
GEO. E. BAYES, Slidell Avenue.
Subscribers failing to get THE HERALD regularly, will please notify the business manager, No. 500 Verret street.
Please send communications for publication as early as possible, and not later than Tuesday night.
All communications, such as letters from the people and news notes of balls, lawn parties, dances and personal mention will be inserted in THE HERALD free of charge. No communication will be received unless signed by the sender. We do not publish your name in connection with the communication unless you so state, but we must insist upon having your name as a guarantee of good faith.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW ORLEANS

ROLL OF HONOR.

McDONOGH NO. 4 SCHOOL.

Scholarship and Deportment.

8 A—Clayton Borne, Thomas Dupuis, Louis Nelson.

8 B—Mervine Umbach, Lee Bairnsfather.

7 A—Walter Wells, Daniel Knowles, William Tufts, Edgar Cayard.

7 B—Strueby Drumm, Roseph Rumore, John Stassi.

6 A—Milton Massie, Alfred Christy, Francis Riordan, Andrew Worley, John Arnolie.

6 B—Reems Biehler, Archie Chestnut, Elmer Burton, Alvin Chico, George Donely, Harry Hoke, Milton Marcour, Daniel Martin, James Moffett, Joseph Sparacino, Raymond Spitzfaden, George Thorning, Sylvester Wingerter.

5 A—Orrin Christy, William Fitch, George Hambacher, Stuart Hotard, Jules Judlin, Charles McCloskey, Eldred McNeely, Benjamin North.

5 B—Julian Hogan, Walter Davidson, Guido Guendish, Rudolph Frenzel.

4 A—Byrnes Anderson, Stanley Barras, Leslie Sturtevant, Louis Laufer.

4 B—Durey Vigano, Francis Sadler, Herbert Hingle, Leslie Shroder, Bernard Grundmeyer, Joseph Simon, John Beninate.

3 A—George Adams, Melford Petrie, Walter Pope.

3 B—Michael Brown, Alcee Ellis, John Ellis, Morgan Wattigny, Marion Short, Harold Wingerter, Austin Spahr.

2 A—Roland Cayard, John Talluto, Milton Acker, Leslie McMahon, John Tierney, Collie Pomatow, Noie Richard, Edward Ketchum.

2 B—Don Duffy, Lucien Forsythe, Emmet Hogan, Frank Serpas, Arthur Grundmeyer, Everett Sutton, William Ellis, Claude Mechana, William Parker, James Curren, Ira Olroyd, August Pujol, Melbourne Reed, Clement Balk, Roland Briel, Roy Drumm, Ralph Umbach, Marc Senner.

1 A—Charles Christenson, Clyde Gilder, Jos. Gast, Albert Monroe, Floyd Umbach, Louis Acker, Horace Harris, Tony Carubba.

1 B—John Brune, Alvin Corel, August Brune, James Stevenson, Houston Summer, Roy Hingle, Martin Haven, Joseph Calabrisea.

Scholarship.

4 A—Charles Burgis, Eldred Drumm, Maurice Robichaux, Joseph Orlesh, Elliot Hakfesbring, Leslie Johnson.

4 B—Clyde Martin, Harry Lecourt, Sidney Lajaune, Henry House, Frank Spahr.

3 A—Joseph Garrick, Theodore Wattigney, Walter Pope, Reaney Angelo.

2 A—Arthur Felsher, Morris Laufer.

1 B—Stanislaus Kennedy.

Deportment.

5 B—Emile Collette, George Reynolds, Floyd Mahler.

4 A—Noel Duvic.

4 B—Camille Pitre, Williams Nolan, Charles Penisson.

3 A—Olding Platt, Norman Ramos, Malvin Vinson, Warren Stacy.

2 A—Wallace Owens.

1 B—Frederick John, Worthy Kearny, Milton Thompson, George Shorey, Ernest Summer, Joseph Susslin, Robinson Chandler, Walter Smith, Elmore Voegtlin.

McDONOGH NO. 4 COMPOSITIONS.

Our Flag.

(Milton Massie, Sixth A Grade.)

A committee appointed by Congress, composed of General George Washington and Robert Morris, engaged Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, of Philadelphia, to aid them in making a suitable flag for the Union.

The first real American flag was the one provided for by the following resolutions of Congress, passed June 14, 1777:

"Resolved, That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white on blue field, representing a new constellation."

When a state enters the Union a star is added to the flag. There are now forty-eight stars.

The colors have a beautiful meaning. Red typifies courage; white, purity, and blue, justice.

It will surprise many to learn that "Old Glory," while fashioned a little more than a century and a quarter ago, is older than the present banner of Great Britain, adopted in 1801, or that of Spain, adopted in 1785, or France, in 1794.

Our flag now waves over a nation more united than ever before. What sight compares with it for instilling courage? Therefore we should treat it with the greatest respect and affection, while our hearts cry out, "Three cheers for the red, white and blue!"

Our Flag.

(Thos. E. Dupuis, Eighth Grade A.)

Every nation has its own standard, bearing some device of historical significance and appealing to patriotic pride.

The history of the United States flag shows gradual development. In 1774 Captain Markel used a flag with thirteen stripes. The Cambridge flag, made by Mrs. Reid, was hoisted by Washington January 2, 1776, over his camp at Cambridge. Other devices were employed during the revolutionary struggle, one being the pine tree flag, another the rattlesnake flag. The flag adopted by Congress, June 14, 1777, contained thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, representing the thirteen colonies, and thirteen stars in a blue field. This may properly be called the birthday of the United States. The first official United States flag was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross.

When Vermont and Kentucky were admitted, in 1794, Congress ordered that the flag have fifteen stripes and fifteen stars. But in 1818 Congress reestablished the thirteen stripes and added five more stars for as many states entering the Union, and thereafter annexing a new star to the flag on July 4 following the admission of the state. There are now forty-eight stars on the flag. Our flag is the national emblem of liberty.

OBEDIENCE.

There is not another thing acquired in childhood which is of so much importance throughout a whole lifetime as the habit of absolute obedience to every command which rightfully should be obeyed. The mother who fails to teach it, require it, and in every way possible make it a pleasure rather than a task, fails in one of the most vital duties of motherhood. The home life is made more beautiful, the teacher's task lightened, and the child, from its cradle to the grave, made more lovable. There is not a moment in any life which can be lived to its highest and best if not lived in obedience. God and His commandments, the written and unwritten laws of the material world, surround us, and only through obedience to them is it possible to attain to the station of true womanhood. No sadder sight is ever seen than that which the victims of disobedience present. The prisons and reformatories are filled with them, and in every walk of life they are conspicuous because of the unpleasant conditions which they make for themselves and for everyone with whom they are connected. Would any mother dare digress from the loving but steady, tactful, never-yielding demand for obedience which she, better than anyone else, is in a position to enforce if she fully realized the truth?

Obedience in a child shows culture and refinement, not only in the child but in the parents. As a parent or guardian or teacher, teach obedience, demand it, and you will be fully repaid for your trouble in the product.

WEEKLY GRIND.

BY THE PLAIN MAN.

A United Press and The Tariff.

The United Press is up in arms against the revision of the tariff downward. This same press helped to elect the President whose party platform's chief plank, and the one that most appealed to the people at large, was for downward revision of the tariff. In a former Congress the Democratic majority succeeded in passing a revised tariff bill which President Taft promptly vetoed. For this act the former President was roundly scored by the same press that is now clawing at President Wilson for trying to do what his party promised. The press of this country is forever throwing dust into the eyes of the people; they continually prate about the dear great people, and the first time they get a chance to do the people a real service, they execut the side-step.

Our local prss is particularly and hysterically concerned about the fate of sugar—a household necessity for which we have been paying two prices for years and years because of the robber tariff. The sugar we produce in this state is but a drop in the bucket compared to the annual consumption in this country alone. The profits from its culture are enjoyed by the few. Were the land that is now devoted to sugar raising put into corn, oats, hay crops, cattle, etc., millions upon millions of dollars would be added to the wealth of the state, and the population materially increased, while sugar, even were it wiped out of existence, would hardly be missed as a crop. Sugar is a once-a-year crop, and its success depends a great deal upon weather conditions during its growing season. The other crops mentioned grow the year round, and there is no uncertainty in this climate as to their maturing.

The point is, however, that we have little fears for the fate of sugar, either under a lower tariff or even free trade. The sugar industry of this state has made some very rich men, and the only difference will be that these men will pocket less of the profits, and a long suffering people reap some of the benefits.

At the present time it seems that President Wilson will insist upon the party carrying out its platform pledges, and in this attitude he has the great mass of the people behind him, irrespective of the ravings of a United Press.

The Humor of It.

During the past week the Ad Club held a meeting at which fake advertisers, and newspapers that printed these ads, were handed a few bouquets that lacked the aromatic perfume that is so soothing to shattered nerves. In the New Orleans Item of the following afternoon appeared an account of this meeting. In the column right next to the article appeared the highly aesthetic advertisement labeled "Why Have Pimples?" And scattered about the same page were ads exploiting cures for rheumatism, dyspepsia, etc.

Now this may have been one of those clever pieces of humor that the brilliant editor of this paper sometimes puts over on his readers, but we failed to see the point. The Item was primarily responsible for the organization of the Ad Club, and it would seem only proper for the Item to exemplify the teachings of its foster-child. I have noticed, particularly in the Sunday Item, of late a great number of these cure-all advertisements, not to mention the ads of the fortune tellers, astrologers, and past and future readers, some of them living far across the sea, who will tell you all you want to know for ten cents in stamps. (Lord only knows what they do with the stamps!) The Item is continually telling its readers what a fine paper it is; how particular it is as to what appears in its columns, but it will never be able to prove up to these claims until it eliminates the quack medical, medicine, and fake fortune telling advertisements from its columns. Its action in this respect in the instance first cited was poor encouragement to the Ad Club in its campaign for clean and truthful advertising.

McDONOGH NO. 4.

Parents, patrons and friends are invited to call at the Davey School, in Dryades street, on April 15, 16, 17 and 18, to see the exhibit. They are also invited to attend any of the meetings held at the Tulane Theatre, the Isidore Newman Manual Training School, 1831 Peters avenue; Beauregard School, and also the grammar department, parlor E, Grunewald Hotel, during the Louisiana State Teachers' Convention, which is to be held April 17, 18 and 19.

BELLEVILLE NOTES.

The exhibit of work in drawing, kindergarten, cooking and manual training will be held in the Davey School, April 15, 16, 17 and 18. On April 15 and 16 the patrons of the public schools are invited to see the exhibit; on April 17 and 18, the teachers.

The departments of cooking, sewing and kindergarten will be in operation in the Davey School, open for inspection.

Friday at 8 p. m. the patrons of the school are invited to attend the open meeting of the State Teachers' Association, to be held at the Tulane Theatre.

BELLEVILLE COMPOSITION.

Our Flag.

(Margaret Dilzell, Seventh Grade A.)

Flag of beauty, flag of might,
Floating on the breezes light,
Crimson bars and bars of white,
Studded with the stars of might,
Float on ever night and day
O'er our land so free, for aye,

How well this describes the star-spangled banner that floats proudly from every schoolhouse in our broad land. Its red should remind us of blood that martyrs shed that we might live in freedom's land. Its white should strengthen our faith in God. Its blue is the emblem of truth eternal, and shall teach us to be true and loyal to our country. Its stars shall lighten all the world and proclaim its people can be trusted with the boon of liberty. Its stripes means justice, sure to fall on all who trample upon it.

The first flag was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross of Philadelphia. It was first used in the battle of Brandywine in 1777. Captain John Paul Jones first displayed the flag at sea. On June 14, 1777, Congress adopted a flag of thirteen alternative red and white stripes and a union consisting of thirteen white stars in a blue field. The thirteen stripes represent the thirteen original colonies, but the stars have increased with the admission of new states.

Our flag teaches patriotism, and a patriot is willing to brave any peril for his country and his flag. We should profit by their examples and show the world by our actions that we can reverence our flag and resent any insult to it. We are taught patiently and daily to love it, to respect it and to protect it. To us, indeed, it isa symbol of freedom, justice and equality.

Our Flag.

(Gladys Butcher, Seventh Grade B.)

When we see a nation's flag we see not the flag only, but the nation itself. We read chiefly in the flag the government, the principles, the truths, the history which belongs to the nation that sets its forth. Our flag consists of thirteen red and white stripes, which stand for the thirteen original colonies, and forty-eight stars upon a blue field. A star was added for every new state that came into the Union.

The red bars represent the bands of light sent forth by the sun while it sinks below the horizon in the west, and above it the stars shine forth in the blue of heaven. Every color, every thread, every form of star and beam, or stripe of light, means liberty.

Our flag means the union of all our people throughout all our states and territories. It tells us that no one in America is alone or friendless.

Let us twine the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heartstrings; let us resolve, come weal or woe, we will, now and forever, in life and in death, stand by the Stars and Stripes.

CHARTER
OF THE CEDAR PULP COMPANY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, that on this the fourth (4th) day of the month of April, in the year nineteen hundred and thirteen (1913), before me, Bertrand I. Cahn, a notary public, in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who severally declared that availing themselves of the laws of this State in such cases made and provided, and particularly of the provisions of an act of the Legislature of this State, known as act No. 78 of the session of 1904, they do by these presents, covenant, agree and bind themselves as well as such other persons who may hereafter become associated with them to form and constitute a corporation and body politic in law for the objects and purposes and under the stipulations following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this corporation shall be the Cedar Pulp Company, its domicile shall be in the city of New Orleans, and it shall have and enjoy succession under its corporate name for a period of ninety-nine years from and after the date hereof, and shall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges granted by law to corporations.

ARTICLE II.

It shall begin business at once; it shall have power to contract, sue and be sued in its corporate name, to make and use a corporate seal, and the same to alter at pleasure; to hold, receive, purchase, convey, mortgage, hypothecate or pledge property, both real and personal; issue bonds, notes and other obligations; to have and employ such managers, directors, officers, agents, clerks and other employes as the interests and convenience of said corporation may require; and to make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the proper management and control of the affairs of said corporation, as may be necessary and expedient.

ARTICLE III.

The president, or in the event of his death, absence or inability to act for any cause, the secretary and treasurer is hereby designated as the person upon whom all citations or other legal process shall be served.

ARTICLE IV.

The objects and purposes for which this corporation is organized, and the nature of the business to be carried on by it in the State of Louisiana and in other states of the United States and in foreign countries, at the pleasure of the board of directors, are hereby declared to be the following, to-wit: To manufacture and sell all kinds of sweeping compounds for use on floors, sidewalks, streets, etc., to manufacture and sell disinfectants, deodorizers and similar compounds, mixtures or preparations, to manufacture and to sell, as principal, agent or on commission, all character of merchandise similar to that herein specially mentioned or such other merchandise, whether incidental or related to that herein named or not, provided such business be not specially prohibited by law; and otherwise to engage in such business as may be deemed proper, necessary, expedient or advisable by the board of directors.

ARTICLE V.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of twenty-five thousand ($25,000.00) dollars, divided into five hundred shares (500) of fifty ($50.00) dollars each, payable in cash, or its equivalent, as the board of directors may direct, and the corporation is to begin business as soon as three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars of the capital stock has been subscribed and paid for. All shares of stock shall be full paid and non-assessable. No transfer of stock shall be binding on the company unless recorded upon its books and made in pursuance of its charter and by-laws. No transfer or sale of stock shall be made to any person without previously offering the same at the same price to the stockholders of this corporation; said offer to be submitted in writing to the board of directors, stating the number of shares offered for sale, the price bona fidely offered for the same, and the name of the person making the offer; such option shall be granted for a period of not less than twenty days, unless the board of directors unanimously waive this delay, in writing.

ARTICLE VI.

All the corporate powers of this company and the management and control of its business shall be vested in and exercised by a board of directors composed of three stockholders. A majority of the directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business. The directors shall be elected annually by the stockholders on the second Monday of January of each year. Each stockholder shall be entitled, in person or by proxy, to a vote for every share of stock owned by him, and all elections shall be held under such rules and regulations as may be determined by the board of directors.

The board of directors thus elected shall continue in office for one year and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. Any vacancy occurring on said board shall be filled by the remaining directors for the unexpired term. The board of directors shall at its first meeting after its election nominate out of its number a president, a vice president and a secretary-treasurer, and these officers shall have such powers as may be conferred upon them by the board of directors. The board of directors shall have the right and power, and shall, from time to time, appoint or discharge such clerks and other employes as may be deemed necessary, expedient and proper by them for the proper conduct and management of the affairs, business and interests of said corporation. Any of the directors shall have the right to appoint by written instrument another director as his proxy to act in his stead at any and all meetings of the board of directors.

ARTICLE VII.

Until the election to be held in January, 1914, the following named persons shall constitute the first board of directors: Thomas Goldman, S. Mussman and Albert Coguenhem, with Thomas Goldman as president; S. Mussman, vice president, and Albert Coguenhem, secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE VIII.

This act of incorporation may be changed, modified or altered, or this corporation may be dissolved with the assent of the shareholders owning three-fourths of the stock represented at a general meeting convened for that purpose, and after at least ten days' written notice of this meeting has been given through the mail addressed to each stockholder at his last known place of residence. In case of dissolution by the expiration of this charter, or otherwise, the stockholders shall elect three liquidators, to serve without compensation, and to whom one year shall be granted for the liquidation of the affairs of the corporation. In case of the death or disability of any one of said commissioners the survivors of the remaining commissioners shall appoint a successor to him.

ARTICLE IX.

No stockholder of this corporation shall ever be held liable for the contracts, indebtedness or faults thereof in any further sum than the unpaid balance due the corporation on the shares owned by him, nor shall any informality in organization have the effect of rendering this charter null or exposing a shareholder to any liability beyond the amount of the unpaid balance due on his stock.

ARTICLE X.

Failure to hold the meeting or meetings provided for in the foregoing articles for the election of directors and officers at the time specified shall not work a forfeiture of this charter, and the officers and directors shall hold their places until their successors are elected.

Thus done and passed in my office, in the city of New Orleans, on the day, month and year first above written in the presence of A. E. Carey and Peter R. Ferrera, competent witnesses, residing in this city, who have signed their names hereto with said parties and me, notary, after due reading of the whole.

Names of Signers.

Witnesses: A. E. Carey, Peter R. Ferrera.
(Signed) BERTRAND I. CAHN,
Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, recorder of mortgages, in and for the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing act of incorporation of the Cedar Pulp Company was this day duly recorded in my office, in Book 1088, Folio —, New Orleans, April 13, 1913.

EMILE LEONARD, Deputy Recorder.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original charter of the Cedar Pulp Company, with the names of the original signers omitted, together with the certificate of the recorder of mortgages of this parish, on file and of record in my office.

BERTRAND I. CAHN, Notary Public.

apr 17 24 may 1 8 15 22 1913

NOT IN HIS CASE

"Do you believe it's better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all?"

"No. When I was in love I lost time, I lost my heart, later lost my head, then I lost my job and then the girl shook me."

NOT TO BLAME

Mother—My dear, I hope you are denying yourself something during Lent?

Daughter—But, mother, it's not my fault if I can't think of something I don't want.

SILLY DOCTOR

Doctor—Perhaps it's your cooking that's responsible for your husband's illness. He has a severe attack of gastritis.

Mrs. Justwed—Gastritis! But I always cook on a coal stove.

SURE THING

ONE ON UNCLE HENRY

His Generosity Cost Him a Neat Penny

"By gracious, as the feller said, marriage is no lottery," remarked Uncle Henry, peeking around the tip of his left ear to be sure she didn't hear him. "No, sir, by gum, because there's nothing in a lottery to prevent your tearing up your ticket when you lose.

"See what I mean, son? You can't beat it. Woman, woman, lovely woman! Only the forethought of wise and beneficent Providence, which prevented her from ever learning to throw straight, makes life worth living. It's so, by gracious!

"Get the idea? They've got your number from the start. They look different, think different, act different, and are different from men. Well, then, how you going to beat it? Eh? Certainly you can't.

"They've got you going and coming because they know what you hold and what you are going to draw. They know the man who makes the cards. They kid you along until you get to feeling good and then—and then—

"Son, I've been up against this game for years, but this is the ultimate, eternal limit. See thise tobacco coupons? Bunch of 'em, huh? Well, sir, there is what gets my goat.

"There's exhibit A. Here, take 'em. put 'em in your pocket. Any more I get are going over the same route. I'm done. I know when I get mine good and plenty, and I've got it.

"Say, I'm so mad I can't talk and I'm tired of making gestures. Heaven is my home, but if they ever hear up in heaven some of the things I'm saying inside now I'll never get home.

"Here's the idea. Listen to this. Don't go 'way; I'm going to tell you something that'll make your eyes cross.

"I'm a smoker. I'm no smokestack, see? I smoke a few cigars—four or five a day—good smokes. All the tobacco stores, pretty nearly, give coupons. I save 'em. Some of 'em blue; some of 'em green. You know. Regular coupons.

"Other day I got a prize list, see? Read it over. Say, son, it's full of good things. Seems like every doggoned thing I ever wanted is there. Bet you the guy that picked out that bunch knew his business. Regular wise old owl.

"Now listen. I read it all over and was just about deciding on a cocobola hairbrush when all of a sudden my better nature came to the front. Son, make a wish. Never give way to your better nature. It's sure to get you in trouble.

"'No,' I says, says I. 'I had the fun smoking the cigars. Now I'll be a sport. It was my money, and I'll bet they stung me more than the price of the prize in reducing the weight of the cigar, but I'm game. Home to the wife of my bosom,' I says. Besides, I thinks when she sees the women's things she can get with those coupons it will put me in soft. Soft? Did it? Say, I'm telling this story.

"I wraps the coupons up in a nice bundle and I gets a new book from the store all about what swell things women can get. And mind you there's not 25 cents additional gag like there used to be when I was a kind. Well, anyhow, I took the whole outfit home.

"'There,' says I to my wife. 'See what I brought to you. Look over that catalogue of things you can get. I've brought the entire thing home to you. Take your time. Read the book all through. And then leave it on the bureau,' I says, 'because I'd like to look it over again myself.'

"Say, son, she took 'em. 'I can see you are not well,' she says—just like that. 'I'm always suspicious of you, Henry, when you begin to get generous,' she says. Now wouldn't that take the wind out of your sails?

"Well, sir, I could see she liked the prize list. She read it, and read it, and she didn't say anything at all. Then she counted the coupons. Ever see a woman count anything? Well, she had those coupons all over the table, all over the floor, all over the chairs. It took her half an hour to count them.

"'Henry,' she says, 'give me your pencil.' I gave it to her. She licked the end of it—women always do—and began to figure. She figured all over the book, all over the newspaper, all over the coupons. At last she says: 'Two hundred and fifty,' she says.

"By gracious, she hit it right, too. I don't know how she did it, but there were just that many. 'Henry,' she says, 'how much do you have to spend in the store to get one of these coupons?' she says. I told her a quarter.

"Then she figured again and broke the pencil. I put a new point on it and she kept on figuring. At last she sniffs and says: '$62.50,' she says—just like that. 'Sixty-two dollars and fifty cents,' she says. 'You have spent $62.50 for tobacco when you have been telling me you couldn't afford to buy me any more hats, and you would not get my watch that I dropped fixed because it cost $7.

"'So,' she says, 'I've got to the bottom of this. There is where the money goes. Sixty-two dollars and fifty cents you spent for tobacco. No wonder you are always so poor. And now you want to make me a roundabout present of a pair of 60-cent curtains to hang in the parlor and get all smelled up with more of your tobacco smoke. Henry, give me $25 for a new hat immediately.'

"Say, son, honest, I'm tired thinking about it. I gave her the money and I bundled up the coupons. She wanted to keep them too. Take 'em and go get something with 'em. I haven't got the interest I did have.

"But, say, honest, can you beat it?"

Tireless Wings.

The albatross has been known to follow a ship for two months without ever being seen to alight.

The Water in the Oceans.

One per cent of the water of the ocean would cover all the land areas of the globe to a depth of 290 feet.

Metals and Heat.

Brass reflects heat better than any other metal. Silver comes next, then tin, steel and lead in the order named.

Want Column

FOR SALE—FOR RENT.

FOR SALE.

A first-class set of buggy harness, almost new; will sell for $10. Apply to 305 Vallette street. tf

FOR SALE.

Rose Comb White Wyandotte Eggs, per setting of 13, $1.50.
500 Verret Street.

FOR SALE.

One small camp on the pier; 1 large room and 2 small; front and side gallery; will sell for $200; furnished; CASH. Apply 512 Elmira ave. tf

FOR RENT.

One-half of nice cottage; five rooms and fine bath; 213 Delaronde street. Apply to 324 Bermuda street.

FOR RENT.

Six-room house, 207 Morgan street. Apply 201 Morgan street. apl10tf

HAD LOTS OF FRIENDS

By J. M. CARSON.

Leonard's velocipede, with its rubber tires, sent by his Uncle Tom for his birthday, created quite a stir when it arrived. After it was taken from the crate all the family admired its perfect mechanism and its beauty, but Leonard said nothing.

"What do you think of it son?" asked Leonard's father.

The boy came out of his trance with a deep sigh of satisfaction. "Gee, but won't the kids all be jealous!" he said rapturously.

The long hall between the dining room and the living room was immediately turned into practice ground. Leonard's father gave him some expert advice. The boy learned quickly. All that evening and the next day was devoted to hard, steady practice.

"I think you can ride well enough to take the wheel out of doors tomorrow," Leonard's father told him at the end of the second day of training.

"I don't want to take it out yet," replied the boy. "I want to learn a few tricks first." And he proceeded to learn tricks that consisted of riding without holding the handlebars, riding with one foot or holding with one hand, and various combinations of these interesting performances.

The next day was Saturday. All the children were playing out of doors. Leonard was now ready to make his sensational appeaarnce. He was certain that his velocipede, or his "bike," as he chose to call it, would make a great impression.

Several of the boys in the neighborhood were the proud possessors of velocipedes, but none of these had rubber tires, nor were they painted with such beautiful colors and stripes. Then, too, Leonard had been having quarrels with some of the boys lately and now was his chance to even things up.

With an air of conscious importance he walked out into the street, trundling his velocipede before him, mounted it, and rode away to the corner, then turned back. Immediately the report was spread the Leonard had the swellest bike on the street. By the time he returned to his own doorstep a small delegation was awaiting him.

"Hello, Len!" cordially went up from every throat.

"Hello!" answered Leonard.

"Got a new bike, Len?"

"Yep."

"Gee, it's swell, ain't it, boys? Where did you get it?"

"From my Uncle Tom."

"Does it go good, Len?"

"Dandy," laconically replied Leonard.

"Bet you can't do no tricks—yet."

"Sure, I kin. Tricks is easy." Leonard proceeded to do a few of his very best ones. The spectators were properly fascinated by the exhibition.

"Say, Len, I'll let you ride on my hand car, if you want to. I didn't mean nothin' that time when I didn't let you."

Leonard made no reply to this offer.

"Oh, Len, I ain't mad at you," came from another boy. "You kin come and play cowboy in our yard this afternoon if you want to. I got some new wooden swords. Will you come?"

"Sure I'll come," said Leonard.

"And you kin come to my movin' pitcher show wihtout payin' no pins, Leonard," spoke up a third.

"Are all you kids goin' to be good at me?" asked Leonard.

"Sure, we are," they answered in chorus.

"Well, said Leonard, "I was goin' to give all you kids a ride on my new bike to be good at me and let me play in all the games, and things, but you're all good at me anyway, so I guess I don't have to give you no ride on my bike."

Off he rode at full speed, going through the whole list of his tricks as he went.

Modest Scientist.

Near the little village of Nyack there lives in modest retirement upon the farm of his fathers and of his own boyhood George William Hill. Although he is perhaps the greatest genius that this country has as yet borne, it is safe to say that not one person in a thousand, even among people of education, is familiar with his name, much less with his work. But among astronomers, both abroad and at home (possibly more abroad than at home), he is recognized as being one of a very few to whom astronomy of the present day owes most. Here again discoveries form no part of this notable career; and, in fact, so far as records go, Hill may never have used a telescope. His greatest work is in connection with periodic orbits, the best method yet devised for handling the problem of three bodies under certain restrictions.—Dr. Frank Schlesinger, in Science.